



OCT 18 1917

NEW YORK CITY

SYNOPSIS OF FILM

1. Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.
2. Immigration Depot, Ellis Island.
3. Landing Immigrants from United States Government Boat at Battery Park, the Southern End of Manhattan Island.
4. View of New York from the Brooklyn Bridge.
5. New York Stock Exchange, the World's Greatest Market for Bonds, Stocks, and Securities.
6. The New York Curb Market, which deals in Securities not listed on the New York Exchange.
7. A Broadway "Boat," a new type of Trolley Car.
8. Street Scene in the Downtown District.
9. An Elevated Railroad Station. Scene Shows Three Kinds of Transportation.
10. Flatiron Building, Fifth Avenue and Broadway.
11. The Metropolitan Tower. A New York Skyscraper.
12. The New Pennsylvania Railroad Station.
13. The Grand Central Terminal.
14. Elevated Steam Railroad at 125th Street.
15. Riverside Drive, Overlooking the Hudson River.
16. Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive.
17. West Street. Hudson River Docks.
18. New York Sky Line from the North or Hudson River.
19. New York Water Front from the North River.

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NEW YORK CITY

TO those who live in the smaller and more remote cities and towns of the country, or in rural sections apart from urban conditions, New York is a thrilling ideal of all that is greatest and most wonderful in city life. They read with astonishment about its rapidly increasing area, its polyglot millions of inhabitants drawn by the lure of freedom and riches from every corner of the world, its untold wealth, the miles of busy wharves and crowded streets, the immense bridges, subways and river tubes, the stupendous reservoirs and aqueducts, the lofty skyscrapers, the luxurious hotels and the enticing social attractions, and many are naturally filled with a desire to see all these wonders and to become associated with them. Of the thousands of young people of the country, however, who leave comfortable, protected homes for the hurly-burly and rush of the great city, but few emerge from the multitude of their fellows or are able to realize their ideals. The majority find themselves lost in the crowds of equally talented young men and women who have flocked there with the same hopes and illusions and if they do not absolutely fail, they continue to occupy insignificant positions as salesmen, clerks or stenographers. Yet the hopeful spirit of youth is persistent, and the influx is yearly becoming greater. The result is that only a small percentage of New York's population is native-born. Its ranks are filled by alien immigrants and youths drawn away from far-away countries and the farms of the nation by the magic of the mighty city.

In comparison with other cities of this country and, in fact, with the cities of the entire world, New York is in many particulars first and greatest. Its area is greater than that of any other city in the world. Upon the basis of corresponding city limits, its population now exceeds

that of London, which has heretofore held the distinction of the world's largest city. Its lofty office buildings, often called "skyscrapers," surpass those of all other cities in size and magnificence. No other city rivals New York's extensive surface and underground railway service. It has become the financial centre of the world. In advantages offered to its inhabitants for free instruction in art, music, literature and science, it stands alone. Despite the crowding of its population, its sanitary conditions are good and its average of health is excellent.

In the presentation of typical scenes of New York, time cannot be afforded for any extended description or explanation. Guide books, magazine articles and pamphlets devoted to general descriptions or to particular activities can be readily obtained and we shall therefore touch briefly upon some of the most conspicuous scenes, streets, buildings, bridges and monuments whose names, at least, are familiar to every American.

As America represents freedom of thought and action to the peasant of the Old World, his eyes appropriately rest upon its symbol as he enters New York Harbor. Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, the Centennial offering of the French Nation to commemorate the love and good-will which have always existed between America and France, first greets him as a promise of liberty and opportunity for himself and his children.

Ellis Island lies to the east of the Statue of Liberty. Here are landed the immigrants from the Old World who seek an asylum and the increased opportunities offered in America. Millions of hardy immigrants who have entered this country have passed through the city of New York. At the present time aliens are examined by immigration officials at Ellis Island, to determine their physical, financial and moral conditions. No alien native to certain parts of the world, no young or aged people without a guarantee

of support from relatives already established here, no paupers, criminals, insane persons, or persons unfit to earn their living are allowed to land. Those who pass the required test are taken to the Battery. All who are unable to speak English are tagged with their names and destinations. From that point they scatter to all parts of the United States and in time may acquire all the rights of American citizenship.

The oldest and most widely known of all the great bridges spanning the waters which surround Manhattan Island is the Brooklyn Bridge. In 1870 work was begun upon it and thirteen years later it was opened for traffic. It was then considered one of the wonders of the world and to-day ranks third among the great suspension bridges of the world. Its total length is 6,537 feet, with a river span between its lofty towers of over 1,500 feet. Its floor rises above to a height of 135 feet. It has accommodations East River for foot passengers, vehicles of all kinds, and electric cars, and is one of the busiest thoroughfares in the world.

The main thoroughfare of lower Manhattan Island is Broadway. Between the Battery and City Hall Park, the tall buildings on either side and its eighty-foot width give it a canyon-like aspect. Wall Street, whose name is a synonym for things financial, leads off on the East, directly opposite Trinity Church. The name Wall Street comes from a stockade or wall which was built across the island in 1653 at a point assumed to be the limit of growth of the village of New Amsterdam.

Those securities which are not listed in any of the regular stock exchanges are bought and sold by the "Curb" brokers, whose offices in the early days of the Exchange were the sidewalks or curbstones of Broad Street.

One of the biggest problems of New York relates to the handling of the vast numbers of workers who must be brought into the downtown section in the morning and

taken home at night. Nowhere in the world is there anything to compare with the congestion of every transportation facility during the rush hours. In addition to surface lines on practically every street running north and south, there are elevated trains on Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenues. The opening of the first rapid transit subway in 1904 marked but the beginning of the development of the underground system.

Special attention has been given to the design of elevated and surface cars to expedite the movement of large numbers and the low step, side entrance car, sometimes called the "Broadway Boat," indicates the tendencies in this direction.

Facing Madison Square are three of New York's famous buildings. The twenty-story Flatiron Building is in the angle between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. Madison Square Garden is the largest amusement building in America. Its tower is an adaptation of the Giralda in Seville and rises 356 feet above the sidewalk. The capacity of the building is about 13,000. Most of the large exhibitions, shows and political gatherings are held here.

The Metropolitan Tower is 75 by 85 feet at the base and 700 feet high. It is modelled after the Campanile of St. Mark at Venice. One-sixteenth of the population of the United States is said to live within sight of this tower. The enormous clock, 346 feet above the sidewalk, is the largest four-faced clock in the world. Each dial is $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. The hour and quarters are struck on bells on the 46th floor.

Pennsylvania Station is a magnificent structure covering four blocks between 31st and 33rd Streets and Seventh and Ninth Avenues. It is 1,500 feet long and 521 feet wide. Trains from the south and west arrive through tunnels under the Hudson River. In the station there are 25 tracks and 2 miles of platform, all below the street level. Electric

locomotives draw the empty cars through extensions of the Hudson tunnels under the East River to the great Sunnyside yard on Long Island. The total cost of the station was in the vicinity of \$50,000,000.

The Grand Central Terminal, at 42nd Street and Park Avenue, was completed in 1912 at a cost of \$180,000,000. As a result of the substitution of electric-traction for steam it has been possible to roof over the large yard previously used for trains, and it is estimated that the rental of buildings erected above the tracks will go far towards paying the cost of the main terminal structure. A unique feature is the separation of local and express traffic. The upper or express level has forty-two tracks while the lower level has twenty-five, making over $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles of track in the terminal. The capacity is estimated at 200 trains per hour. In the spacious waiting rooms and on the platforms 30,000 people may be accommodated at one time with little crowding.

Central Park is New York's recreation ground. It is two and a half miles long and half a mile wide, lying between 59th and 110th Streets, Fifth and Eighth Avenues. In its 879 acres is a great variety of woodlands, lawns, lakes, ponds, paths and drives, in charming succession.

Riverside Drive is one of the most beautiful avenues of the world. It lies along the top of the bluffs overlooking the Hudson from 72nd Street north to the Hudson River, winding its way through Riverside and by some of the most magnificent residences in America. At 89th Street stands the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, erected in 1902 to the memory of those New Yorkers who served in the Civil War. At 116th Street are the buildings of Columbia University.

Between the Drive and the River at 123rd Street, stands the massive granite Tomb of General Grant. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 75th anniver-

sary of Grant's birthday, April 27, 1897. The cost was approximately \$600,000. From this point there is a beautiful view of the Hudson River and the Palisades on the Jersey shore.

One of the busiest streets in the world is West Street, that broad avenue of commerce which extends along the North River. The street is crowded with docks at which lie vessels from all parts of the world which bring to America many of the luxuries as well as the necessities of life and carry away raw material and manufactured products in exchange. Here, too, are found warehouses for transient accommodation of cargoes to be reshipped by rail or by water to all parts of our country. A view of the water front from the river clearly shows the crowded wharves and shipping.

The sky line of lower Manhattan Island is a scene peculiar to New York where the skyscraper has its fullest development. The view is taken from across the North River and shows that part from 34th Street to the Battery.

QUESTIONS, TOPICS, SUGGESTIONS

1. Give a brief history of New York city.
2. Why would you like to visit New York?
3. Describe the general appearance of New York. Tell how the streets are laid out in both the lower and upper sections of the city. Why is there any difference?
4. What can you tell about the Statue of Liberty?
5. Describe the passage of an immigrant from his ship to a farm in North Dakota.

6. What countries are at present contributing the largest number of immigrants?
7. Describe the streets and buildings of New York as shown in the film.
8. Tell about the present condition of surface and subway transportation in New York.
9. How does New York rank as a money centre? What financial markets are shown?
10. Describe the two great railroad stations shown in the film.
11. What is Riverside Drive? What interesting things are to be seen there?
12. Describe the docks of New York. Tell what steamship lines ply between New York and foreign lands.
13. What means of communication has New York with Brooklyn and Jersey City?
14. What are the leading parks and playgrounds of New York and where are they located?
15. What are the leading educational institutions of New York?

REFERENCES

_____. New York, the metropolis of the western world. Foster & Reynolds Co., New York, 133 pp., illust. maps.

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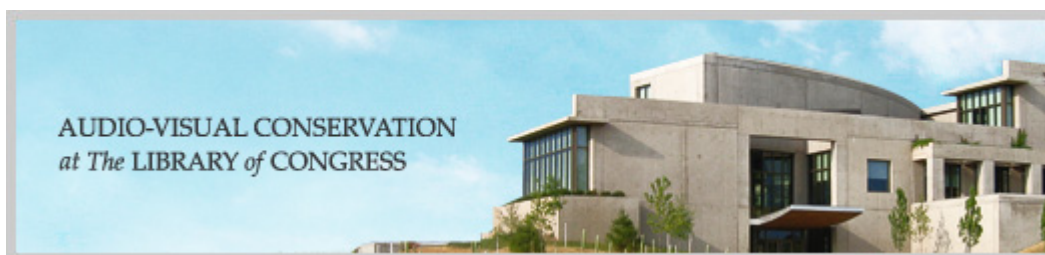
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